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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: FLAXSEED

INCREASE IN WORLD'S COTTON MILL CONSUMPTION

World mill consumption of cotton of all growths was 12,289,000 running bales for the six months ending January 31, 1926, or an increase of 10 per cent over the 11,168,000 bales consumed the six months ending January 31, 1925 according to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. Last season, however, consumption for the last half of the season was over 900,000 bales greater than for the first half. Mill consumption of American cotton was 6,987,000 bales for the half year ending January 31, 1926 compared with 7,049,000 bales for the previous half year. Consumption of Indian and Egyptian cotton showed little change for the two periods, while total consumption of growths other than American, Indian, and Egyptian, showed considerable increase. Stocks of cotton of all kinds were greater on January 31, 1926 than six months or a year ago. On January 31, 1926 mill stocks of all kinds of cotton were 4,637,000 running bales, of American 2,827,000 bales; on Jan. 31, 1925 stocks of all kinds were 3,959,000 bales and of American 2,369,000 bales. Details of stocks and consumption are shown on page 338.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Foreign pork markets were slightly irregular during the week ending March 10, with hogs and lard higher in Germany, but Danish and American Wiltshires lower at Liverpool. Foreign butter markets were generally 1 to 2 cents lower on March 11, except for quotations on Southern Hemisphere butter. Improving demand in British apple markets again resulted in general advances for practically all varieties. See pages 315, 316, 342, and 343.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION

Flaxseed production in 18 countries for 1925 is estimated at 139 million bushels compared with 110 million in 1924. Argentina continues by far the largest producer and the distribution of this year's record breaking crop of 75 million bushels will play a dominant part in the situation. See page 322.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S

CEREAL CROPS

Spring Seeding

Spring work is reported as in progress in the Canadian province of Alberta. Another report mentions that harrowing of summer fallow has begun around Calgary Junction. In many of the European countries spring work is making rapid progress and some seeding has been done.

Winter Seeding

Conditions of the winter wheat crop of Ontario are somewhat unfavorable. Late harvesting and rainy weather in the autumn delayed sowing and the cold weather which followed this period retarded germination and growth, resulting in a much shorter stand than last year. There has been little damage from Hessian fly.

Argentine Corn

Warm and wet weather in the corn section of Argentina is reported by the United States Weather Bureau for the week ending March 8. This appears to be favorable for the final stages of maturing the corn crop.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage of winter sowings, average 1909-13 annual
1924 - 1926

Crop and country	: Average:	:	:	:	: Per cent
	: 1909-13:	: 1924 :	: 1925 :	: 1926 :	: 1926 is
	: a/ :	:	:	:	: of 1925
WHEAT	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: Per cent
	: acres :	: acres :	: acres :	: acres :	:
Total, 12 countries b/ c/	: 102,890:	: 113,560:	: 115,461:	: 112,001:	: 97.0
RYE d/	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Total, 10 countries e/	: 25,234:	: 23,880:	: 25,045:	: 23,862:	: 95.3

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Estimates for earlier years given for comparison refer to winter acreage only where comparable statistics of winter seedings are available, in some of the minor producing countries where most of the crop is winter wheat and where abandonment is of little significance estimates of earlier years given for comparison are the final estimates of the total crop. c/ Includes Canada, United States, England and Wales, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Morocco and India. d/ Estimates of earlier years for comparison are final estimates of the total winter and spring area harvested. e/ Includes Canada, United States, France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Finland.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and country	1924	1925	Per cent 1925 is of 1924
WHEAT			
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 40 countries	3,053,161	3,314,105	108.5
Cyprus	1,851	2,078	112.3
Total, 41 countries	3,055,012	3,316,183	108.5
Estimated world total excluding Russia	3,091,000		
RYE			
Total, 26 countries	724,249	996,778	137.6
Estimated world total excluding Russia	728,000		
BARLEY			
Total, 36 countries	1,052,700	1,257,371	119.4
Cyprus	1,766	2,077	117.6
Total, 37 countries	1,054,466	1,259,448	119.4
Estimated world total excluding Russia	1,202,000		
OATS			
Total, 33 countries	3,574,550	3,856,875	107.9
Cyprus	250	297	118.8
Total, 34 countries	3,574,800	3,857,172	107.9
Estimated world total excluding Russia	3,702,000		
CORN			
Total, 17 countries	2,933,959	3,521,011	120.0
Estimated world total excluding Russia	3,721,000		

Official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

COTTON

In Argentina timely rains and propitious temperature have favored the crop, and its condition was good, particularly in two principal producing regions, the Chaco Territory and the Province of Corrientes, according to "The Review of the River Plate" for January 22, 1926.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

Cotton Ginnings in the Matamoros District

In the Matamoros consular district, Mexico, 11,567 bales were ginned during 1925, and the unginned cotton on hand will bring the total to 12,000 bales, reports Vice Consul Leonard. Due to lack of adequate disinfection facilities in border ports of the United States adjacent to Matamoros, no cotton was exported to the United States. Three new cotton gins were erected in 1925, two at Matamoros and one at Reynosa, making a total of six in the district.

COTTON: Acreage and production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	72,926	79,601	109.1
Estimated world total	79,500		
PRODUCTION	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	23,400	25,899	110.7
Estimated world total	24,700		

SUGAR

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925
BET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Total, 14 European countries, United States and Canada	8,050,386	8,069,190	102.3
Estimated world total beet sugar	8,953,235		
CANE SUGAR			
Total, 12 countries previously reported	13,581,022	14,986,900	110.4
Estimated world total cane sugar	17,566,516		

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Cattle and Beef

IRISH LIVESTOCK DECREASES IN 1925: All livestock except sheep in both the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland, registered decreases for 1925 as against 1924. Total cattle decreased 7 per cent from 5,003,897 in 1924 to 4,656,973 for 1925, with milch cows showing a decrease of 6 per cent. Total sheep increased 2 per cent to 3,296,563 in 1925, although breeding ewes show a decrease of 2 per cent to 1,439,721. Detailed figures appear on page 341.

Hogs and Pork

DANISH HOG KILLINGS LIGHTER IN 1925: Danish hog killings in 1925 in the cooperative slaughter houses totalled 3,080,000 hogs compared with a total of 3,297,000 during the record year of 1924 according to the Danish Butter Trade Journal. Conditions at the close of the year, according to commercial attache H. Sorensen, however, indicated very definitely that the current year would see rather a marked increase in hog raising and bacon production.

GERMAN PORK MARKET FIRM: Hog prices at Berlin were firm to stronger during the week ended March 10, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Receipts of hogs at 14 markets increased nearly 1000 head over the preceding week. Lard at Hamburg also exhibited firmer tendencies. See page 343.

BRITISH BACON MARKET EASIER: Liverpool bacon quotations show some weakening for the week ending March 10, according to a cable from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner at London. Both Danish and American wiltshires fell off, but Canadian were unchanged. Receipts of hogs at English markets continue on a level with those of last year at this time. See page 343.

BRITISH FEBRUARY PORK IMPORTS: British imports of pork products for February 1926 were slightly in excess of the January figures, but somewhat under February 1925. Total bacon imports reached 65,856,000 pounds, an increase over January of 6,608,000 pounds, but a decrease below a year ago of 8,064,000 pounds. Contributions of bacon from Denmark totaled 30,464,000 pounds, a decrease below the preceding month and a year ago of 672,000 and 4,704,000 pounds respectively. America's share was 17,248,000 pounds, an increase over January of 1,008,000 pounds, but a decrease below February 1925 of 3,136,000 pounds. Canada, at 8,400,000 pounds, contributed 1,344,000 pounds of bacon less than in January, and was 3,248,000 pounds under a year ago. Total ham imports reached 12,992,000 pounds. This was a decrease of 560,000 pounds under January, and of 5,936,000 pounds under a year ago. Lard imports for February reached 24,291,000 pounds, an increase over January of 3,443,000 pounds, and of 3,961,000 pounds over February 1925.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D .
-----Sheep and Wool

LONDON WOOL PRICES FIRM: Wool prices at the opening of the second series of the 1926 London auctions on March 9th were on a par with closing prices of the previous auction on February 10th, according to a cable from E. A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner at London. The previous auction closed with prices at the strongest point of the series. The general tone of buying at the opening of the present auction was generally fair with Bradford and the Continent buying. American purchasers were quiet.

INCREASED WOOL PRODUCTION IN BRAZIL 1925: Brazil produced 19,467,000 pounds of wool in 1925 according to a cable to the Department from Rio de Janeiro. The 1924 clip is estimated to have been approximately 19,000,000 pounds. It is reported that half of the 1925 clip is held as stocks.

CONTINUED DEMAND FOR URUGUAYAN WOOL: The demand for Uruguayan wool of the new clip, which is estimated at 110,000,000 pounds or slightly more compared with 99,000,000 in 1924, continues to be fairly strong and much steadier than last year at the same time, states American Minister U. Grant Smith stationed at Montevideo, Uruguay. Up to December 31 there were 40,000 bales or about 40,000,000 pounds in warehouses in Montevideo and the remaining stock of about 45,000,000 still remained on the ranches compared with stocks at Montevideo in 1924 of about 41,000,000 pounds and growers stocks of between 28,000,000 and 30,000,000 pounds. As previously reported the new clip has been coming to market very slowly and growers complain that the railroads are not giving proper attention to the moving of the clip.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BUTTER PRICES SHOW DECLINE

As compared with the quotations of the preceding week, butter sold generally at prices 1 to 2 cents lower on March 11, according to cabled reports from Copenhagen, Berlin, and London. Colonial and Argentine in London, however, did not share the decline. On the contrary, some slight advances reflected the reduction in receipts, and shipments afloat from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina. New York quotations on 92 score at 43 cents represented a decline of 2 cents; Danish in Copenhagen at the equivalent of 37.6 cents a decline of slightly less than 2 cents; and best quality domestic in Berlin at 38.5 cents a decline of 1 1/2 cents. The margins in favor of the New York market are thus practically unchanged at about 3 to 7 cents. A detailed statement of comparative prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners appears on page 343.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Further recovery in the British apple market is reported in cables received from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist, during the past week. Liverpool auction prices on March 10 ruled higher for all varieties, under the influence of generally improving demand and rather light supplies of fruit. An encouraging feature of the market was the generally improved demand for red varieties of boxed stock. The highest quotations of the season are reported for Virginia Yorks (\$9.75), with demand exceeding supply. Virginia Pippins ranged 4 to 5 shillings higher and there was also a material advance on Greenings. Although considerable quantities of poor quality Baldwins were offered, good stock was from 25 to 50 cents higher than last week. See page 342.

BRITISH APPLE MARKET DISAPPOINTING IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY: Circumstances combined to produce disappointing results in the British fruit markets during January and February, according to reports from Edwin Smith, fruit specialist in Europe for the Department of Agriculture. Post-holiday stagnation, bad weather and undue publicity as to excess arsenical spray on American apples contributed to a generally slow demand and low prices. Some improvement, however, was noted near the close of February. See page 339.

HEAVY UNITED STATES ONION IMPORTS: Unless imports are materially reduced during the next four months, the number of onions brought into the United States during the 1925-26 season will be the second largest on record. Supplies from Spain have been unusually plentiful, the total for the season up to March 6 reaching 981,541 crates and 229,162 cases. Consul C. S. Edwards at Valencia reports, however, that exports for the two-week period ending March 6 were much smaller than usual, amounting to only 21,702 crates and 4,611 cases, all shipped during the week ended March 6, to arrive at New York around March 22. See page 319.

FAVORABLE BLOSSOMING REPORTS FROM MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND DISTRICTS: Generally favorable blossoming and springlike weather in the principal almond growing districts of Sicily and southern Italy during the first week in March are reported in a cable received in the Department of Agriculture through the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Liven-good at Rome. Information through the same channels from the Consul General at Barcelona reports favorable conditions in certain important regions of Spain. The bloom has been abundant from the Tarragona district north through Catalonia, Barcelona and Gerona, and the weather has been favorable in the Balearic Islands. In southern France blossoming is said to have been prematurely advanced with the result that there is fear that frost may yet do damage. It was still too early at the time of report, however, to make any estimate of the abundance of blossoms in the French producing region.

Storms in the Bari and Sicilian producing sections since the first of March with heavy rains, winds and some frost reported in Sicily, have caused some damage. The injury sustained is considered slight, but it is still too early to make an accurate appraisal. It should be pointed out that estimates of the coming crop so early in the season must not be taken as an accurate indication of what the crop will be as there is still plenty of opportunity for a drastic change in conditions.

IMPORTS OF RUSSIAN BUTTER AND POULTRY UNLIKELY

Exports of butter from Russia during the coming season beginning in June on contracts already made may amount to 90,000,000 pounds or about one half of the volume exported during the years immediately preceding the war, according to a recent report to the Department of Agriculture from W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Contrary to widely published rumors, however, little or none of the butter now under contract is destined for the United States.

In addition to making it clear that for the present large exports of dairy and poultry products from Russia to the United States were out of the question, Mr. Schoenfeld quotes C. J. Mayer, American Commercial Attache at Riga, Latvia, as to the disposition of the products now under contract. Existing contracts are said to cover practically all of the expected export butter output. Exports from present Russian territory in 1925 have been estimated at 55 million pounds.

"English firms have already contracted for 550,000 - 600,000 casks (62,000,000 - 68,000,000 pounds) of butter through the Russian agencies, "Maslocenter" and "Gostorg". Several contracting firms have advanced about 5 cents per pound on the contract price at the time of ordering. Those firms also agreed to pay from 70 to 75 per cent of the contract price when the butter is on board cars and the bills of lading presented to the buyers' representatives in Moscow. Total advances may thus reach 90 per cent of the London market value of the butter at the time of the second advance. German firms have also contracted with "Maslocenter" for 100,000 casks (11,000,000 pounds). The estimated remaining 150,000 - 200,000 casks (17,000,000 - 20,000,000 pounds) is kept free by the Russians for trading some time later in the season. The export of butter, of course, occurs only in June, July, August and September. There is no butter to speak of left in Russia or Siberia at this time of year, and what little remains is being used by the country itself. Prewar exports of butter amounted to about 1,600,000 casks or 179,000,000 pounds, so if Russia is able to export this year 800,000 casks, or 90,000,000 pounds, this will be up to 50 per cent of prewar times." (Pre-war exports included present Baltic states).

"The egg season starts in March, some time between the 15th and 30th, and lasts to the end of May. These are the so-called spring or grass eggs which are not very good for export purposes. The second season starts the beginning of July and ends by September. These eggs are called "grain" eggs and are specially fit for export. Pre-war exports of eggs amounted to 22,000 carloads, a carload containing 1000 cases, and each case containing 1,440 eggs. In 1925 (as near as can be ascertained today), exports only amounted to about 30% of the pre-war capacity. All of these eggs go principally to Germany, Denmark and London.

"As far as poultry is concerned, there are about 450 tons of poultry in storage here (Riga) now, of which 150 tons are the property of a London firm, whereas 300 tons have not yet been sold. There are no figures available as to poultry exports during the past season but in 1924 between 4,000 and 5,000 tons were exported."

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LARGER UNITED STATES ONION IMPORTS

American importation of foreign grown onions, a growing trade before the war, has reached new high levels in the past four years. Arrivals from foreign countries this season promise to be the second largest on record unless importations are materially curtailed during the remaining four months of the season. Imports during the 7 months ending January 1926 were larger than for the corresponding period of any previous year except that of the fiscal year 1922, amounting to 1,343,000 bushels as compared with 970,000 bushels for the same months last season and 1,860,000 bushels in the 7 months ending January 1922.

American imports during the 3 years July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1925 averaged 1,754,000 bushels annually as compared with an average of 1,176,000 bushels for the 5 year period 1910-14, an increase of approximately 600,000 bushels. The importance of these onion imports is further shown by the fact that imports during the past three seasons constituted about 10 per cent of the average commercial crop produced in this country and about 12 per cent of the average shipments in cars, the commercial crop having averaged 17,975,000 bushels and the shipments in cars about 15,000,000 bushels.

These onions come from all parts of the world, but principally from Spain and Egypt, with lesser quantities from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada, Italy, Chile, Mexico, Australia and Bermuda. Spain is by far the principal source of our imports, supplying on an average about 60 per cent of the total importations. Imports from Spain were unusually heavy during the first 7 months of the current season, receipts amounting to 1,098,000 bushels as compared with 875,000 in the same period last season and 1,090,000 bushels for all of last season. Practically all of our imports from Spain come from the provinces of Valencia and Alicante.

The season for shipping from Spain extends practically through the year, beginning in May when the early onion, the "babosa", is ready for shipment, and ending the following April when the bulk of the principal commercial variety, the "grano" onion has been shipped out. Our imports of the early Spanish onions, however, are relatively small, amounting in all to only about 5 per cent of our total imports from Spain. The main importing season runs from August to the end of February, when heavy quantities of the large, bright golden and oval "grano" onions come in. This movement occurs, of course, when our eastern markets are handling enormous quantities of stock from Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio and New York, as well as California.

Rate		: Cents	: Cents
		: per	: per
		: 100 lbs.	: bushel
Valencia to New York	3.75 pesetas (53¢) per case	: 40	: 22.8
" " " "	1.25 " (18¢) " crate	: 40	: 22.8
Alexandria to " "	2s. 3d. (55¢) " bag	: 50	: 28.8

ONIONS: LARGER U. S. ONION IMPORTS, "CONT'D."

ONIONS: Seasonal Imports into the United States by Countries, July, 1922-January, 1926

Season and month	Spain	United Kingdom	Egypt	Other countries	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1922 - 23					
July	193,166:	1,934 :	0:	18,154:	213,254
August	45,362:	223 :	0:	12,057:	53,147
September ..	43,523:	5,384 :	6,000:	1,264:	56,171
October ...	227,649:	6,111 :	0:	3,724:	237,484
November ..	78,415:	0 :	0:	553:	79,373
December ..	132,008:	2,464 :	0:	4,750:	139,222
January ...	71,389:	11,875 :	0:	19,753:	103,022
February ..	131,465:	5,463 :	0:	9,941:	146,869
March	28,511:	1,406 :	0:	32,415:	62,332
April	15,296:	8,943 :	97,437:	39,864:	161,540
May	0:	62,704 :	104,071:	14,952:	181,727
June	23,005:	50,824 :	239,574:	23,084:	341,547
Total ..	990,289:	157,396 :	447,052:	185,921:	1,780,638
1923-24					
July	0:	0 :	15,978:	156,737:	172,765
August	0:	4,733 :	4,352:	143,851:	157,936
September ..	50,626:	12,849 :	0:	611:	64,156
October ...	255,783:	24,623 :	0:	6,265:	286,671
November ..	133,235:	1,091 :	0:	1,545:	135,871
December ..	58,343:	2,504 :	0:	468:	91,815
January ...	57,369:	1,256 :	0:	92:	58,717
February ..	52,051:	4,266 :	0:	6,674:	62,991
March	74,755:	213 :	982:	15,143:	91,143
April	1,740:	0 :	13,958:	43,376:	64,074
May	1,107:	0 :	34,709:	13,663:	49,559
June	35,138:	0 :	72,737:	12,820:	120,703
Total ..	800,757:	51,540 :	147,756:	403,308:	1,406,401
1924-25					
July	118,419:	4,855 :	25,619:	26,395:	175,288
August	39,150:	913 :	0:	8,642:	98,710
September ..	267,255:	10,673 :	0:	3,769:	281,702
October ...	158,253:	3,257 :	0:	848:	162,358
November ..	127,546:	1,610 :	0:	3,896:	133,052
December ..	20,335:	5,229 :	0:	781:	26,345
January ...	90,089:	1,300 :	0:	1,426:	92,815
February ..	56,729:	395 :	0:	19,363:	76,492
March	15,059:	335 :	6,102:	56,847:	78,343
April	222:	0 :	139,447:	53,781:	243,450
May	0:	14,256 :	59,142:	43,214:	116,612
June	147,301:	27,877 :	337,928:	76,425:	589,531
Total ..	1,090,358:	70,710 :	613,238:	295,392:	2,074,698
1925-26					
July	179,736:	3,338 :	63,001:	40,534:	311,609
August	142,621:	7,927 :	0:	4,362:	154,910
September ..	155,472:	4,162 :	0:	14,283:	173,922
October ...	176,268:	4,522 :	0:	2,363:	183,153
November ..	242,151:	10,025 :	0:	50,811:	302,987
December ..	94,973:	930 :	0:	6,996:	102,899
January ...	107,259:	3,060 :	0:	3,023:	113,342
Total (7 months)	1,093,430:	33,964 :	63,001:	122,377:	1,342,822

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION

The total 1925 production of flaxseed in 18 countries, for which statistical returns have been received to date, is estimated at 138,997,000 bushels, compared with 110,322,000 bushels produced by the same countries in 1924. In 1923 and 1924, these 18 countries (see Table 1, page 324) produced approximately 83 per cent of the world flaxseed crop. The only important flaxseed producing country not included in this total is British India, from which no official returns are available as yet for the 1925-26 crop. In 1924, British India produced approximately 21,600,000 bushels.

Of the total estimated world production before the war amounting to 111,500,000 bushels, the reported production for these 18 countries was 89,132,000 bushels, or approximately 80 per cent of the total world production.

Principal Producing Countries

The four principal flaxseed producing countries included in the foregoing calculation are: Argentina, United States, Russia, and Canada. The combined production of these four countries was 130,909,000 bushels. In 1923 and 1924, these four countries produced approximately 77 per cent of the world flaxseed production. The figures for Argentina represent the crop sown in 1925 and harvested in the latter part of 1925 and early part of 1926. Argentina, which during the 3 years, 1922 to 1924 produced over 40% of the total world production, not only retains her position as the leading flaxseed producing country in the world, but her contribution to the world flaxseed supply this year is considerably greater, owing to her unusually large crop which represents an increase over last year of 66 per cent.

Argentine Surplus Big Factor

The record-breaking crop of 75,000,000 bushels in Argentina will mean an exportable surplus, variously estimated from 57,000,000 to 69,000,000 bushels. The distribution of this surplus, together with the European demand for flaxseed and linseed oil, will play a dominant part in the domestic flaxseed situation during the coming crop year.

International Trade in Flaxseed

The principal flaxseed exporting countries are: Argentina, British India, and Canada. The combined exports of these three countries in 1925 amounted to 57,935,000 bushels, as compared with 69,564,000 bushels exported by them in 1924, when these exports represented over 90 per cent of the movement of flaxseed that entered into international trade.

The principal flaxseed importing countries with the quantities imported in 1925 were: The United States, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, and France. The total imports of these five countries in 1925 amounted to

THE WORLD FLAX SEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

56,029,000 bushels, as compared with 57,416,000 bushels imported in 1924, when the total imports of these five countries represented over 80 per cent of all the flaxseed that entered into international trade.

German Imports Increase

One of the significant developments of the international trade in flaxseed during the year was the increase of 4,762,000 bushels over 1924 in the German imports, while the imports into the United Kingdom show a decline from 1924 of substantially the same quantity (4,225,000 bushels). On the other hand, the United Kingdom imported 38,445,000 pounds of linseed oil in 1925 as compared with only 5,902,000 pounds in 1924, while the German imports of linseed oil fell from 63,508,000 pounds in 1924 to 58,779,000 pounds in 1925. Before the war, Germany and the United Kingdom imported substantially the same quantity of flaxseed, i. e., about 15,500,000 bushels, while the imports of linseed oil in each country were just about balanced by the exports of linseed oil (See Table 9, page 330).

U. S. Production and Requirements

The United States produces considerably less than its domestic requirements of flaxseed. In 1924, when we had an unusually large crop (31,711,000 bushels), the imports of flaxseed and seed equivalent of linseed oil amounted to 14,677,000 bushels, making the total available supply of 46,388,000 bushels. The total amount of flaxseed used in the production of linseed oil in the United States during the 12 months ending June 30, 1925, according to returns made to the Bureau of the Census, amounted to 40,511,000 bushels, compared with 36,202,000 bushels used during the 12 months ending June 30, 1924. The imports of flaxseed and linseed oil (in terms of seed) during the 7 months ending January 31, 1926 amounted to 9,262,901 bushels. Flaxseed used in the production of linseed oil during the six months ending December 30, 1926 amounted to 19,620,000 bushels, or slightly more than the quantity of flaxseed crushed during the corresponding period of 1924 (See Table 5, page 323). The latest estimate places the 1925 flaxseed crop in the United States at 22,007,000 bushels.

Flaxseed Prices

During the two years immediately preceding the World War (1913-13 and 1913-14), the average annual price of flaxseed at Minneapolis, our chief primary market, was \$1.38 and \$1.52 a bushel, respectively. During the war prices began to rise and reached their maximum in 1919-1920, when the average price for the year was \$4.52 a bushel. In the spring of 1921, the price of flaxseed declined with other commodities and by April of that year the price reached a new low level of \$1.58 a bushel. Following the enactment of the Emergency Tariff in May, 1921, the price of flaxseed began to rise and by January, 1922, had reached \$2.13 a bushel. Since then the price of flaxseed has never been less than that amount and for the 1924 crop the average was \$2.72 a bushel, the highest price since the war and post-war periods.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

Flaxseed Prices (Continued)

The monthly average price for February, 1926, for cash flaxseed at Minneapolis was \$2.43 a bushel compared with \$3.12 a bushel during the corresponding month of 1925. The January price at Minneapolis was \$2.50 this year compared with \$3.15 in January, 1925. The monthly average price of flaxseed at Minneapolis, Winnipeg, and Buenos Aires for 1925, with comparisons for certain prior years will be found in Tables 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 on pages 325, 326, and 327.

TABLE 1. - FLAX: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1922 - 1925

Country	Average 1909-1913 a/	1922	1923	1924	1925 Prelim- inary
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
NORTHERN AMERICA					
Canada.....	12,040	5,009	7,140	9,695	9,297
United States.....	19,543	10,375	17,060	31,711	22,007
Total North America.....	31,583	15,384	24,200	41,406	31,304
EUROPE					
United Kingdom -					
Northern Ireland.....					
Irish Free State.....					
Sweden.....	b/ 14	6	4		
Netherlands.....	376	250	258	346	315
Belgium.....	c/ 472	356	413	464	461
France.....	524	289	288	417	310
Spain.....	c/ 26	51	51	(50)	45
Italy.....	340	413	402	422	394
Austria.....	112	48	52	65	
Czechoslovakia.....	435	312	362	356	492
Hungary.....	63	41	30	42	
Yugoslavia.....	161				
Bulgaria.....	6	3	11	4	5
Rumania.....	b/ 707	194	248	223	315
Poland.....	1,703	1,995	2,358	2,240	2,441
Lithuania.....	1,126	1,108	1,056	1,332	1,653
Latvia.....	953	563	647	980	1,102
Estonia.....	733	328	347	460	518
Finland.....					
Russia, including Asiatic territory.....	18,984	11,044	13,389	16,523	24,605
Total Europe reporting all years including Asiatic:					
Russia.....	26,395	16,906	19,810	23,817	22,650

Continued -

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 1. - FLAXSEED: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1922 - 1925, Cont'd.

Country	Average 1909-1913 a/	1922	1923	1924	1925 Prelim- inary
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
NORTH AFRICA					
Kenya.....		34	15	10	
Morocco.....		267	258	445	481
Algeria.....	13	7	11	4	
Tunis.....	37	8	27	15	37
Egypt.....		14	18	25	
ASIA					
India d/.....	20,578	21,320	18,480	21,640	
Japan.....	b/ 98	271	234	213	
Total Northern Hemisphere countries reporting all years.....	58,015	52,298	44,037	65,238	63,997
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Chile.....	19	5	9		
Uruguay.....	b/ 951	719	1,178	1,542	
Argentina.....	31,117	47,577	58,005	45,084	75,000
Australia.....	e/ 9	3			
New Zealand.....		205	157	116	
Total Southern Hemisphere countries reporting all years.....	31,117	47,577	58,005	45,084	75,000
Total Northern and South- ern Hemisphere countries reporting all years.....	89,132	79,875	102,042	110,322	138,997
Estimated world total f/	101,500	102,800	122,500	131,400	

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated. Estimates given are for crops harvested during the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere and the succeeding harvest in the Southern Hemisphere with the exception of India. See note on India.

a/ Averages for European countries are estimated for territory within present boundaries. b/ Four-year average. c/ Three-year average. d/ Figures are for crop sown in autumn of year given and harvested in the spring of the succeeding year. e/ Two-year average. f/ Excludes a few minor producing countries which do not enter into world trade and for which no acreage or production statistics are available.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 2. - FLAX: Acreage in specified countries a/

Country	1909-13:	1922	1923	1924	1925
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres
Countries growing mostly or entirely for seed -	:	:	:	:	:
United States.....	: 2,490	: 1,113	: 2,014	: 3,469	: 5,012
Canada.....	: 1,035	: 565	: 630	: 1,277	: 1,128
India b/.....	: 3,825	: 3,382	: 3,730	: 3,695	:
Argentina b/.....	: 4,113	: 4,270	: 5,361	: 5,379	: 6,201
Uruguay c/.....	: c/ 127	: 84	: 105	: 146	: 125
Total above countries.....	: 11,590	: 9,414	: 11,840	: 13,966	:
Russia, seed and fiber.....	: 3,165	: 2,160	: 2,318	: 2,864	: 3,414
Total acreage for both seed and fiber	:	:	:	:	:
of all countries reporting for 1909-13	:	:	:	:	:
and 1922 - 1925 d/.....	: 12,007	: 9,071	: 11,394	: 14,164	: 15,049

Official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ All of the most important flaxseed producing countries are included except Russia. In that country as in most European countries where the crop is grown for both seed and fiber, the only acreage figure available is the total acreage for both seed and fiber. b/ Acreage in Argentina, Uruguay and India is for the crop sown in the year given and harvested mostly or entirely in the succeeding year. c/ Four-year average. d/ It will be noted that this figure is smaller than the total above for flaxseed area. This is because India is omitted from the lower totals due to the lack of figures for 1925.

TABLE 3. - FLAXSEED: Imports into the United States, by countries, 1910-1926

Year ending June 30	Argentina	Canada	British India	Other countries:	Total
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels
1910.....	: 3,009	: 1,410	: 194	: 369	: 5,002
1911.....	: 5,021	: 2,251	: 2,334	: 893	: 10,499
1912.....	: 1,311	: 3,511	: 1,525	: 595	: 6,842
1913.....	: 429	: 4,732	: 129	: 4	: 5,294
1914.....	: ---	: 6,647	: a/	: 6	: 8,653
1915.....	: 3,928	: 6,630	: 40	: 68	: 10,666
1916.....	: 11,468	: 3,095	: ---	: 116	: 14,679
1917.....	: 5,009	: 7,015	: 123	: 247	: 12,394
1918.....	: 7,432	: 5,501	: ---	: 434	: 13,367
1919.....	: 6,977	: 1,304	: 11	: 135	: 8,427
1920.....	: 22,242	: 816	: ---	: 334	: 23,392
1921.....	: 13,145	: 2,635	: ---	: 390	: 16,170
1922.....	: 10,409	: 3,013	: 12	: 198	: 13,632
1923.....	: 22,331	: 2,191	: ---	: 484	: 25,006
1924.....	: 16,169	: 3,365	: 40	: 3	: 19,577
1925.....	: 8,255	: 5,157	: ---	: 27	: 13,419
1926 7 months, July 1925-	:	:	:	:	:
Jan. 1926.....	: 6,828	: 2,148	: ---	: 30	: 9,006

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1910-1918, Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, June issues 1920-1925 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500 bushels.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 4. - FLAXSEED: Imports into the United States, by months and countries, calendar years 1924 and 1925

Month	Argentina		Canada	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
January.....	84,681	255,526	342,087	422,919
February.....	1,027,263	1,365,706	101,399	323,555
March.....	2,240,539	756,050	44,224	77,630
April.....	1,856,526	1,434,376	103,298	664,379
May.....	3,069,775	423,572	608,872	1,725,814
June.....	2,153,353	614,254	341,486	714,214
July.....	1,858,065	503,109	349,823	432,530
August.....	891,487	547,420	326,261	534,530
September.....	423,611	570,796	36,838	158,280
October.....	205,765	819,685	142	458,563
November.....	18,792	1,468,429	7,838	262,789
December.....	7,972	1,778,521	487,720	142,178
Total.....	13,837,829	10,537,444	2,749,983	5,917,431
	Other countries		Total	
January.....	975	---	427,743	678,445
February.....	---	---	1,128,662	1,689,261
March.....	---	197	2,284,763	833,927
April.....	---	23,128	1,959,824	2,121,883
May.....	---	3,314	3,678,647	2,152,700
June.....	---	---	2,494,839	1,323,468
July.....	---	2	2,207,883	935,641
August.....	---	8	1,217,748	1,081,958
September.....	---	---	460,449	729,076
October.....	---	---	205,907	1,273,246
November.....	89	28,160	26,719	1,759,378
December.....	---	2	495,692	1,920,701
Total.....	1,064	54,811	16,588,881	16,509,686

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, supplemented from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 5. - FLAXSEED: Imports, Exports, and net supply of flaxseed and linseed oil in the United States, 1911-1925.

Crop year	Acreage	Production	Fiscal year ending June 30	Imports			Exports			Total			Net supply		
				1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Oil a/ (in, terms of: seed)	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Oil a/ (in, terms of: seed)	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Oil a/ (in, terms of: seed)	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Oil a/ (in, terms of: seed)
1911...	2,757	19,370	1912		6,842	295		7,137	26	99		125	26,381		
1912...	2,651	28,073	1913		5,294	69		5,364	17	694		711	32,726		
1913...	2,291	17,853	1914		8,653	77		8,730	306	96		402	26,182		
1914...	1,645	13,749	1915		10,665	214		10,880	67	485		552	24,077		
1915...	1,787	14,030	1916		14,679	20		14,699	3	286		288	28,441		
1916...	1,474	14,295	1917		12,394	44		12,438	1	481		482	26,253		
1917...	1,934	9,164	1918		13,367	20		13,387	22	476		499	22,052		
1918...	1,910	13,369	1919		8,427	396		8,823	16	439		455	21,737		
1919...	1,503	7,256	1920		23,392	1,820		25,212	32	468		506	31,962		
1920...	1,757	10,774	1921		16,170	799		16,969	1	225		226	27,517		
1921...	1,108	8,029	1922		13,672	8,998		22,630	2	149		151	30,508		
1922...	1,113	10,575	1923		25,006	3,027		28,033	e/ 166	e/ 166		166	38,242		
1923...	2,044	17,060	1924		19,577	951		20,528	e/ 140	e/ 140		140	37,148		
1924...	3,459	31,711	1925		13,419	1,258		14,677	e/ 128	e/ 128		128	46,260		
1925...	b/ 3,012	b/ 22,007													

Compiled from U. S. Department of Agriculture official estimates and reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Oil converted to seed on basis of 7-1/2 lbs. to a gallon and 2-1/2 gallons of oil to the bushel. Preliminary.

b/ Less than 500 bus. for the 6 mos. ending Dec. 31, 1922; not separately reported since that date. Not separately reported.

c/ Represents domestic oil only. Exports of "foreign" linseed oil not separately reported since December, 1922, but included with exports of "other vegetable oils" (foreign) n.e.s. Exports of "foreign" linseed oil for the 6 mos. ending Dec. 31, 1922 were the equivalent of 260 bushels of flaxseed.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 6 - FLAXSEED: Used in the production of oil in the United States, 1919-1925

Year beginning July 1	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1918	----	----	1,041,000:	4,785,000:	----
1919	6,899,000	7,684,000:	6,336,000:	6,407,000:	27,326,000
1920	6,542,000	6,341,000:	6,343,000:	6,332,000:	25,558,000
1921	5,812,000	7,539,000:	6,713,000:	3,441,000:	23,505,000
1922	5,583,000	8,602,000:	8,292,000:	8,639,000:	31,166,000
1923	8,223,000	8,970,000:	9,575,000:	9,434,000:	36,202,000
1924	7,550,000	11,530,000:	12,303,000:	9,128,000:	40,511,000
1925	7,822,000	11,798,000:	----	----	----

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 7 - NETHERLANDS: Imports of flaxseed and linseed oil, by countries, 1924 and 1925

	Year ending December 31	
Country from which		
imported	1924	1925
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Argentina	9,777	7,685
Belgium	675	1,145
India	650	634
Russia (Europe)	123	360
Latvia	87	120
Germany	77	91
United States	21	---
China	19	---
Great Britain	---	107
Canada	---	20
Lithuania	4	18
Other countries	46	41
Total	11,479	10,221
Linseed oil-		
In terms of flaxseed..	32	9
Total flaxseed		
and linseed oil	11,511	10,230

Compiled from Maandstatistiek van den in- en Doervoor.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 8 - UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of flaxseed, by countries, 1922-1925

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31			
	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Argentina.....	7,160	5,799	11,908	6,053
British East Indies.....	6,329	7,619	4,869	5,869
Russia.....	17	77	161	1,070
Canada.....	13	--	8	60
Other countries.....	835	765	858	586
	14,354	15,260	17,804	13,638

Compiled from Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December, 1924 and 1925.

TABLE 9 - GERMANY: Imports of flaxseed and linseed oil, by countries, 1924 and 1925

Country from which imported	Year ending December 31	
	1924	1925
FLAXSEED:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Argentina	3,912	7,091
Belgium	---	275
Latvia	---	179
Lithuania	---	222
Netherlands	---	156
East Poland	---	61
West Poland	---	12
Russia	---	503
British India	---	1,019
Dutch East Indies	---	69
United States	---	148
Other countries	1,197	136
Total	5,109	9,371
LINSEED OIL:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	---	1,696
United Kingdom	---	233
Netherlands	66,705	56,666
Other countries	1,803	184
Total	68,508	58,779
LINSEED OIL:		
In terms of flaxseed	3,654	3,135
Total flaxseed and linseed oil	8,763	13,006

Compiled from Monatliche Nachweise über den auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 10-BELGIUM: Imports of flaxseed and linseed oil, by countries, 1924 and 1925

Country from which imported	Year ending:		11 months	
	Dec. 31,	1924	January-November	1925
Flaxseed:		1,000		1,000
		bushels		bushels
Argentina		2,572		1,596
British India		595		924
Latvia		201		116
France		196		171
Netherlands		66		76
Great Britain		6		---
Morocco		2		13
Germany	a/			---
Other countries		53		32
Total		3,691		2,928
		1,000		1,000
Linseed oil:		pounds		pounds
Netherlands		855		1,294
Great Britain		228		95
France		45		82
Germany		22		---
United States		3		---
Switzerland	a/			---
Other countries		23		148
Total		1,176		1,619
Linseed oil:				
In terms of flaxseed.....		63		86
Total flaxseed and				
linseed oil		3,754		3,014

Compiled from Bulletin du Commerce Special avec les Pays Etrangers.

a/ Less than 500.

TABLE 11-CANADA: Exports of flaxseed, by countries, 1913, 1923-1925

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	12,375	2,871	2,961	5,502
United Kingdom.....	8,645	---	140	---
Other countries.....	1,929	---	---	a/
Total	22,949	2,871	3,101	5,502

Compiled from Monthly Report of the trade of Canada.

a/ Less than 500 bushels.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 12. - ARGENTINA: Exports of flaxseed, by countries, 1923, 1924, and eleven months, January-November, 1925

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31			11 months January-November
	1913	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States.....	178	14,514	9,815	9,334
Portuguese Possessions:	10,684	13,699	21,745	155
United Kingdom.....	9,470	2,908	4,964	1,041
Netherlands.....	2,820	2,313	4,518	3,055
Germany.....	7,539	1,986	3,837	4,276
Belgium.....	5,146	1,185	3,294	1,613
France.....	1,443	971	1,225	853
Sweden.....	308	876	775	484
Denmark.....	47	295	564	285
Norway.....	525	271	89	71
Spain.....	0	188	393	103
Italy.....	448	175	472	132
Canada.....	0	157	212	a/
Finland.....	0	23	46	16
Brazil.....	30	4	11	34
For orders.....	0	0	1,280	16,680
Other countries.....	1,389	465	213	0
Total.....	40,027	40,030	53,453	38,187

Compiled from Anuario del Comercio Exterior de la Republica Argentina, 1924 and Estadistica Agro-Pecuaría, November, 1925.

a/ If any, included with "Other countries" or "For orders."

TABLE 13. - BRITISH INDIA: Exports of flaxseed, by countries, 1913, 1923-1925

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom.....	5,393	7,991	4,347	5,228
France.....	4,367	3,065	3,418	2,565
Germany.....	1,774	285	282	536
Belgium.....	1,345	1,099	1,429	1,635
Italy.....	938	1,027	1,711	1,558
Netherlands.....	387	1,058	548	927
Spain.....	100	254	316	529
Australia & New Zealand:	a/	514	607	851
Other countries.....	381	64	352	437
Total.....	14,685	15,357	13,010	14,246

Compiled from Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India.

a/ Not separately stated.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 14. - LINSEED OIL: International trade, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1925.

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average <u>a/</u>				1925	
	1909-1913		1924		preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Argentina.....	886: ^{b/}	2:	739:	1,108:	:	:
Belgium.....	10,233:	26,790:	1,176:	19,471:	:	:
Netherlands.....	457:	73,634:	600:	142,549:	163:	146,520
United Kingdom.....	58,018:	58,013:	5,902:	68,477:	38,445:	56,784
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....	12,252:	--:	--:	--:	:	:
Austria.....	--:	--:	8,355:	--:	:	:
Austria-Hungary.....	16,367:	6,542:	--:	--:	:	:
Brazil.....	8,726:	--:	--:	--:	:	:
British India.....	3,430:	1,967:	2,161:	545:	2,159:	842
Canada.....	2,279:	--:	964:	98:	341:	66
Chile.....	2,854:	15:	--:	--:	:	:
Czechoslovakia.....	--:	--:	1,015:	--:	:	:
Denmark..... ^{c/}	^{c/}	:	578:	67:	2,110:	112
Dutch East Indies..... ^{d/}	3,199:	--:	3,527:	--:	:	:
Egypt.....	3,647:	--:	4,122:	3:	:	:
Finland.....	812:	--:	4,358:	--:	4,490:	:
France.....	3,382:	10,931:	14,927:	5,503:	10,055:	3,505
Germany.....	5,231:	4,377:	68,508:	865:	58,779:	4,870
Greece.....	246:	--:	877:	--:	:	:
Italy.....	1,042:	165:	4,378:	266:	:	:
New Zealand.....	4,188:	--:	3,623:	9:	:	:
Norway.....	1,609: ^{e/}	53:	3,065:	--:	:	:
Philippine Islands....	809:	--:	839:	--:	:	:
Sweden.....	933:	5:	368:	81:	:	:
Switzerland.....	7,825:	16:	12,471:	11:	11,047:	5
Union of South Africa:	3,449:	--:	4,349:	--:	:	:
United States.....	2,605:	4,105:	13,247:	2,387:	13,607:	2,487
Other countries.....	7,562:	1,460:	12,393:	476:	:	:
Total.....	162,041:	188,075:	172,612:	241,916:	141,176:	214,991

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

Conversions made on the basis of 7.5 pounds to the gallon.

a/ International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils.b/ Four-year average.c/ Not separately stated.d/ Two-year average.e/ Includes reexports.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 15. - FLAXSEED: International trade, average 1911-1913, annual 1924-1925

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Average				1925	
	1911-1913		1924		preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Argentina.....	1:	25,562:	1:	53,453:	a/	38,187
British India.....	b/	323:b/	44:	13,010:		14,246
Canada.....	89:	10,645:	395:	3,101:d/		5,502
China.....	--:	648:	--:	209:		
Estonia e/.....	--:	--:	101:	111:		
Latvia e/.....	--:	--:	413:	693:		
Lithuania e/.....	--:	--:	--:	734:		
Morocco.....	--:	338:	--:	283:		
Rumania.....	19:	120:d/		2:		
Russia.....	80:	5,739:	--:e/	1,176:		
Tunis.....	d/	39:d/		21:		
Uruguay.....	--:	994:	--:e/	1,118:		
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Australia.....	103:d/	e/	718:	--:		
Austria e/.....	--:	--:	17:d/			
Austria-Hungary.....	1,913:	41:	--:	--:		
Belgium.....	9,313:	5,965:	3,691:	246:		
Czechoslovakia.....	--:	--:	837:e/	2:		
Denmark.....	1:	--:	865:d/		575:	
Eritrea e/.....	--:	--:	250:	210:		
Finland.....	110:d/		177:d-e/		192:	
France.....	6,304:	60:	6,474:	30:	5,887:	20
Germany.....	15,312:	210:	5,109:	24:	9,871:	66
Hungary e/.....	--:	--:	13:	11:		
Italy.....	1,698:	1:	2,288:	1:		
Japan.....	f/	27:f/	406:	1:		
Netherlands.....	8,741:	2,488:	11,479:	165:	10,221:	232
Norway.....	445:	--:	605:	--:	597:	
Spain e/.....	--:	--:	602:	--:		
Sweden.....	911:	7:	1,212:d/		1,335:	
United Kingdom.....	15,908:	--:	17,765:	--:	13,540:	
United States.....	7,298:	101:	16,589:	--:	16,510:	
Other countries.....	575:	139:	260:	313:		14
Total.....	69,171:	67,533:	70,311:	74,914:	58,728:	58,267

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

a/ Eleven months. b/ Two-year average. c/ Three months only. d/ Less than 500 bu.
 e/ International Institute of Agriculture. f/ One year only.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

Table 16 - FLAXSEED (No.1 N.W.C.): Average monthly cash price per bushel of 56 pounds at Winnipeg, 1914, 1920-1925. a/

Month	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.
Jan.	\$1.26	\$4.50	\$1.65	\$1.71	\$2.15	\$2.08	\$2.68
Feb.	1.31	4.48	1.60	2.17	2.31	2.22	2.63
Mar.	1.36	4.82	1.54	2.28	2.39	2.07	2.50
Apr.	1.36	4.94	1.33	2.29	2.80	2.02	2.35
May	1.36	4.43	1.51	2.42	2.43	2.12	2.44
June	1.40	3.81	1.61	2.32	2.30	2.11	2.37
July	1.44	3.28	1.67	2.37	2.18	2.26	2.22
Aug.	1.42	3.10	1.80	2.03	2.05	2.34	2.40
Sept.	1.30	2.20	1.80	2.02	2.04	2.20	2.37
Oct.	1.12	2.68	1.63	2.13	2.08	2.33	2.33
Nov.	1.24	2.04	1.63	2.09	2.04	2.35	2.29
Dec.	1.29	1.75	1.60	2.06	1.95	2.48	2.26

Compiled from the published reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Conversions to United States currency during 1914 at par of exchange; 1920-1925 at monthly average rates of exchange at New York as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

a/ Basis Fort William and Fort Arthur.

Table 17 - FLAXSEED, 4% extraneous matter: Average price per bushel of 56 pounds at Buenos Aires, 1913, 1920-1925

Month	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.
Jan.	\$1.14	\$2.30	\$1.40	\$1.62	\$1.72	\$1.62	\$2.44
Feb.	1.14	2.64	1.33	1.91	1.83	1.66	2.41
Mar.	1.12	3.05	1.33	1.86	1.87	1.58	2.25
Apr.	1.17	3.09	1.15	1.89	2.02	1.58	2.09
May	1.20	3.01	1.30	1.96	1.72	1.60	2.14
June	1.20	2.92	1.40	1.84	1.94	1.68	2.11
July	1.28	2.52	1.56	1.91	1.86	1.88	2.02
Aug.	1.34	2.48	1.65	1.58	1.62	1.98	2.12
Sept.	1.28	2.46	1.55	1.69	1.70	1.99	2.06
Oct.	1.23	1.93	1.33	1.84	1.94	2.12	1.94
Nov.	1.20	1.77	1.36	1.77	1.93	2.21	1.94
Dec.	1.26	1.54	1.44	1.82	1.78	2.26	1.83
Av.	\$1.21	\$2.48	\$1.40	\$1.81	\$1.83	\$1.84	\$2.11

Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics and Review of the River Plate. Conversions to United States currency during 1913 at par of exchange; 1920-1925 at monthly average rates of exchange at New York as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 18-FLAXSEED, "BOLD: ^{a/} Average price per bushel of 56 pounds at Bombay, 1913, 1920-1925. _{b/}

Month	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.
Jan.	\$1.39	\$3.96	\$1.96	\$1.67	\$2.10	\$2.14	\$2.56
Feb.	1.42	4.28	1.76	1.80	2.07	2.10	2.65
Mar.	1.33	4.21	1.78	2.00	2.09	1.94	2.50
Apr.	1.26	4.04	----	1.88	2.12	1.90	2.37
May	1.31	3.60	----	2.12	2.14	1.83	2.42
June	1.23	3.46	----	2.12	2.02	1.88	2.44
July	1.30	3.28	----	2.21	2.09	2.05	2.41
Aug.	1.42	3.05	----	2.14	1.98	2.26	2.44
Sept.	1.36	2.94	----	1.92	2.01	2.24	2.41
Oct.	1.31	3.06	----	1.90	2.16	2.32	2.28
Nov.	1.12	2.71	----	2.03	2.10	2.43	2.24
Dec.	1.30	2.15	----	2.01	2.19	2.40	2.20

Compiled from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1923, and Indian Trade Journal. Conversions to United States currency during 1913 at old par of exchange, i.e., 1 rupee = 32.44 cents; 1920-1925 at monthly average rates of exchange at New York, as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

^{a/} So designated in original quotations as distinguished from small seed.

_{b/} For 1913 and from 1920 to 1924 figures represent price per bushel first week of each month. Beginning with 1925 figures represent monthly average of the weekly quotations.

TABLE 19-FLAXSEED (No.1): Average monthly price per bushel of 56 pounds at Minneapolis, 1913, 1920-1925. ^{a/}

Month	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.
Jan.	\$1.29	\$5.12	\$1.96	\$2.13	\$2.80	\$2.50	\$3.15
Feb.	1.34	5.09	1.82	2.46	3.04	2.58	3.12
Mar.	1.26	5.02	1.78	2.57	3.07	2.49	2.97
Apr.	1.29	4.69	1.58	2.70	3.40	2.47	2.79
May	1.30	4.53	1.84	2.80	2.94	2.46	2.80
June	1.31	3.92	1.86	2.50	2.80	2.44	2.68
July	1.38	3.48	1.89	2.59	2.70	2.47	2.49
Aug.	1.47	3.28	2.01	2.29	2.34	2.44	2.54
Sept.	1.45	3.23	2.03	2.28	2.38	2.26	2.59
Oct.	1.38	2.83	1.81	2.38	2.48	2.40	2.58
Nov.	1.35	2.27	1.81	2.48	2.41	2.58	2.56
Dec.	1.44	2.06	1.89	2.62	2.46	2.84	2.61

Compiled from Annual Reports of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

^{a/} Prices for 1913 and 1920 are average closing prices. From Jan. 1, 1921 prices are weighted averages.

THE WORLD FLAXSEED SITUATION, CONT'D.

TABLE 20-FLAXSEED: Average price per bushel of 56 lbs., Minneapolis, Winnipeg, and Buenos Aires, by months, crop years, 1923-24 to 1925-26

Crop year	Margin					
	Minneapolis ^{a/}	Winnipeg ^{b/}	Buenos Aires ^{c/}	Minneapolis:		
				over Winnipeg	over Buenos Aires	
1923-24:	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	
Sept....	\$2.38	\$2.04	\$1.70	\$0.34	\$0.68	
Oct.....	2.48	2.08	1.94	.40	.54	
Nov.....	2.41	2.04	1.93	.37	.48	
Dec.....	2.46	1.95	1.78	.51	.68	
Jan.....	2.50	2.08	1.62	.42	.88	
Feb.....	2.58	2.22	1.66	.36	.92	
Mar.....	2.49	2.07	1.58	.42	.91	
April...	2.47	2.02	1.58	.45	.89	
May.....	2.46	2.12	1.60	.34	.86	
June....	2.44	2.11	1.68	.33	.76	
July....	2.47	2.26	1.88	.21	.59	
Aug.....	2.44	2.34	1.98	.10	.46	
1924-25						
Sept....	2.26	2.20	1.99	.06	.27	
Oct.....	2.40	2.33	2.12	.07	.28	
Nov.....	2.58	2.35	2.21	.23	.37	
Dec.....	2.84	2.48	2.26	.36	.58	
Jan.....	3.15	2.68	2.44	.47	.71	
Feb.....	3.12	2.63	2.41	.49	.71	
Mar.....	2.97	2.50	2.25	.47	.72	
Apr.....	2.79	2.35	2.09	.44	.70	
May.....	2.80	2.44	2.14	.36	.66	
June....	2.68	2.37	2.11	.23	.57	
July....	2.49	2.22	2.02	.27	.47	
Aug.....	2.54	2.40	2.12	.14	.42	
1925-26:						
Sept....	2.59	2.37	2.06	.22	.53	
Oct.....	2.58	2.33	1.94	.25	.64	
Nov.....	2.56	2.29	1.94	.27	.62	
Dec.....	2.61	2.26	1.83	.34	.77	
Jan.....	2.50	2.14	1.67	.36	.83	
Feb.....	2.43					

Minneapolis prices compiled from Minneapolis Daily Market Record; Winnipeg prices from published reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and Buenos Aires prices from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics and Review of the River Plate. Conversions to U. S. currency at monthly average rates of exchange at New York as quoted in the Federal Reserve Bulletins.

^{a/} Averages of daily prices of Grade No. 1 weighted by car-lot sales.

^{b/} Grade No. 1 N. W. C., basis Fort William and Port Arthur.

^{c/} Four per cent extraneous matter.

WORLD MILL CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF COTTON

(Running bales)

	American	Indian	Egyptian	Sundries	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
	<u>Mill Consumption</u>				
Half year ending :					
Jan. 31, 1925.. :	6,207	2,732	500	1,729	11,168
July 31, 1925.. :	7,049	2,789	470	1,818	12,126
Half year ending :					
Jan. 31, 1926.. :	6,987	2,712	422	2,148	12,269
	<u>Mill stocks</u>				
Jan. 31, 1925.. :	2,369	738	197	655	3,959
July 31, 1925.. :	1,833	1,599	181	654	4,267
Jan. 31, 1926.. :	2,827	974	199	637	4,637

BRITISH IMPORTS OF FRESH LEMONS, 1920 - 1924

Country	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
Spain	210,422	265,042	283,037	356,923	253,951		
Italy	513,891	843,202	973,372	1,000,294	1,502,289		
Other Foreign Countries	32,114	108,649	51,476	62,068	69,031		
Total Foreign Countries ..	756,427	1,216,893	1,307,901	1,419,285	1,825,271		
Total British Possessions :	1,028	4,616	7,139	1,082	2,299		
Total ..	757,454	1,221,509	1,315,040	1,420,367	1,827,570		

Figures are in boxes of 74 lbs net weight.

KENYA PEANUT CROP DAMAGED: Almost complete failure of the peanut crop of Kenya Colony is reported by Consul Warren who states that exports will be reduced to a negligible figure. Failure of the crop is due to the rains this season coming too late to help the crop in the highlands of Tanganyika. Peanut exports are increasing in importance having advanced from 535 short tons in 1913-14 to 1,350 short tons in 1922-23 and 2,102 short tons in 1923-24.

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BRITISH APPLE MARKET DISAPPOINTING IN JANUARY & FEBRUARY.

British fruit markets have been generally disappointing since the first of the new year, with the usual after-holiday stagnation, bad weather, and much unfavorable publicity on the arsenic spray residue situation contributing to a generally slow demand and very low prices for American apples, according to reports from Edwin Smith, Fruit Specialist of the Department of Agriculture, now in Europe. While snow and several successive days with the temperature below freezing during January affected the market not only for apples, but also for oranges and South African peaches, plums and apricots, the dominant factor in the apple situation during all of the past two months has been the difficulty arising from excessive spray residue on American fruit.

The widespread publicity on this subject has had an effect fully appreciated in the United States only by those who have actually felt it. The demand for boxed apples, particularly the red varieties, has suffered to a great extent, and barreled stock has also come in for criticism with the finding of excessive spray residue on Virginia shipments at London and Southampton early in February. Some improvement in the market has occurred in the latter part of February, but the situation is still far from satisfactory and it is not at all unlikely that the influence of the present trouble will be felt to some extent even next season. It should be unnecessary to urge American producers and shippers to take every precaution possible to prevent a recurrence of this difficulty in the marketing of the 1926 crop.

The improvement in the situation in the latter part of February has been, to a considerable extent, a result of the restoration of confidence among retailers by the action of the fruit trade in agreeing to indemnify retailers for costs of prosecutions should they get into difficulty after having washed and brushed their apples in accordance with recommendations made by the retailers' association. The retail trade has been in a very unsettled state all along because of the danger of prosecution for selling fruit carrying excessive spray residue, and the retailer has much influence upon consumption. If a customer makes a direct inquiry about the fruit, and a retailer shows no confidence in what he is selling, then the sale frequently is not made. A generally better attitude on the part of the retailer seemed apparent during the latter half of February from the steadier tendency in

BRITISH APPLE MARKET DISAPPOINTING IN JANUARY & FEBRUARY, CONT'D.

demand and firmer prices. The press was also much less active at the end of the month. These symptoms of improvement are, however, by no means any reason for the relaxing of vigilance by American shippers.

Great Variation in Prices.

The January and February auction markets have shown great partiality for some varieties of apples and a decided aversion to others. Virginia York Imperials have sold for as much as \$9.25, while New York Baldwins have been mostly around \$4.85. Of the boxed apples Oregon Newtowns have not often gone below \$3.65 per box for Extra Fancy, size 163/175, while the best Wine-saps from Washington were difficult to sell at \$2.88 during January and frequently went as low as \$2.45 in February. Rome Beauties met resistance at \$2.64. "Long counts" and lower grades have sold for all prices down to \$1.45, many going under the hammer at \$1.95 - 2.45. The causes of these variations are not hard to find.

Virginia Yorks and Oregon Newtowns have held up because of the short supplies and the generally satisfactory appearance of the stock offered. Brokers handling these lines have been in a very strong position. Many Baldwins and Ben Davis from New York and New England, on the other hand, have been heavily discounted all along because of the great amount of poor fruit offered. Much of this fruit was not only in bad condition, but of inferior quality to begin with: too small, and poor in color and appearance. Some shippers seem to have the idea that because smaller sizes are wanted in some markets, that "the smaller the better", and have sent over stuff that would only serve to injure the trade. The situation has been further aggravated by heavy supplies of poor quality Nova Scotia stock, selling at from \$2.45 to \$4.40 per barrel. The depression in the red varieties of boxed fruit must be attributed, as previously stated, chiefly to the spray residue difficulty, although supplies have been large at times for this period of the year.

Competition from Oranges and Deciduous Fruits.

The winter started with forebodings of keen competition from a bumper crop of Spanish oranges, but the crop was severely damaged by frosts in December. During January low orange prices made real the outlook promised, although shipments were lighter than the previous year. The low prices were partially due, however, to the poor condition of the fruit. February reports indicate high prices for good fruit, with poor stock still selling low.

Recent trade reports have indicated that Spanish shipments as a result of the frost damage may fall 1,000,000 - 1,500,000 cases below the total exports of 11,897,000 cases last season.

Arrivals of South African deciduous fruits: pears, penches and apricots, as well as grapes, have been heavier than ever during this period, and have undoubtedly contributed to making the sale of apples more difficult. South African fresh fruits are becoming an increasingly important competitor at this time of year.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 6, 1924-25 and 1925-26

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 6, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	July - March 6		Week ending			
			Feb. 13	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	March 6
	1924-25	1925-26 a/	1926	1926	1926	1926
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat.....	162,427	39,999	683	161	221	444
Wheat flour, b-c/ ...	46,034	29,632	410	693	482	621
Rye.....	29,849	6,812	0	30	0	201
Corn.....	5,264	17,152	500	330	456	601
Oats.....	4,710	23,548	112	175	21	24
Barley.....	16,864	23,433	17	94	240	117
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc.:						
Wiltshire sides.....	196,203	141,552	2,316	2,351	1,147	2,712
Bacon, including						
Cumberland sides....	181,565	146,541	6,083	7,371	6,390	3,931
Lard.....	564,242	465,559	10,473	21,063	17,868	17,093
Pickled pork.....	18,985	19,041	496	479	403	397

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to January 31, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ In terms of bushels of wheat. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

IRELAND: Number of livestock in 1924 and 1925

Classification	Number of livestock					
	Irish Free State		Northern Ireland		Total Ireland	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Cattle, total	4,268,275	3,991,358	735,622	665,615	5,003,897	4,656,973
Milk cows ..	1,261,452	1,183,456	256,739	236,402	1,518,191	1,419,858
Sheep, total	2,725,614	2,813,062	509,405	483,501	3,235,019	3,296,563
Ewes for breeding	1,235,876	1,223,879	225,989	215,642	1,461,665	1,439,721
Swine, total	986,946	731,500	139,778	111,581	1,126,724	843,081
Sows for breeding ..	94,813	75,022	14,517	10,798	109,335	85,820
Goats and kids	206,211	183,589	54,952	49,374	263,163	232,963
Horses used for agriculture:	348,705	335,073	96,430	92,503	445,135	427,581
Unbroken horses:						
one year old:						
and over ..	41,149	30,319	5,354	3,781	46,503	34,600
Under one year	23,565	21,864	1,577	1,224	25,142	23,088
Mules and Jennets	23,871	21,854	368	268	24,239	22,122
Asses	211,724	196,917	9,280	8,508	221,004	205,425

Official Statement of Acreage under crops and Number of Livestock in Ireland on June 1, 1924 and 1925.

Prices of American apples in Liverpool, Wednesday March 10, and
Wednesday March 3, 1926, and week ending March 14, 1925

Variety and Grade	Origin	Price		
		Wednesday	Wednesday	Week ending
		March 10, 1926	March 3, 1926	March 14, 1925
		Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Yorks, A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Virginia	---	---	7.90-8.74
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	8.52-9.73	9.25	
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		(S) 4.38	
Ben Davis, A-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	5.84-6.08		a/ 5.98
A-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	(P) 3.41-4.87		
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		5.72-6.08	
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"		(F) 4.87-5.35	
A-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	New York	(F) 3.28-3.53		
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	(F) 3.41-3.77	(I) 3.47-4.62	
Pippins, A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Virginia	7.91	6.57-6.81	7.90-9.58
A-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	(I) 5.96-7.30		
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	9.00		
Baldwins, A-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	New York	5.84		6.35-8.38
A-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "	(I) 3.41-3.89	(I) 3.07-4.87	6.94-7.54 a/
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	5.84-6.33	5.47-5.96	
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	(I) 3.89-4.38	(I) 3.65-5.35	
Ungraded 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maine		(I) 2.74-3.89	5.98-7.06
Rhode Island Greening:				
A-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	New York	(I) 4.38-5.60	6.08-6.81	7.18-8.02
A-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	7.30-8.52	7.30-7.79	
		Per box	Per box	Per box
Rome Beauty:				
Extra fancy, 183/smaller	Washington	3.28-3.35		
Fancy, 183/smaller	"	2.43		
Winesaps:				
Extra fancy, 163/175	"	3.28-3.41		b/ 3.65-4.55
" " 188/smaller	"	2.68-3.22		
Fancy, 163/175	"	3.16		b/ 3.11-3.47
" " 188/smaller	"	2.92-3.04		
C-grade, 163/175	"		2.43-2.55	b/ 2.99-3.11
" " 188/smaller	"		2.31-2.43	
Yellow Newtown:				
Extra fancy, 163/175	Oregon	3.41-3.53	3.59-3.77	b/ 3.83-4.07
" " 188/smaller	"		3.41-3.53	
Fancy, 163/175	"		3.47-3.53	b/ 3.47-3.83
" 188/smaller	"		3.22-3.35	
C-grade	"			b/ 2.39

a/ B-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ b/ All sizes. (F) Fair condition. (I) Inferior. (P) Poor condition.
(S) Badly scalded.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	March 5, 1926	March 12, 1926	March 13, 1925
New York, 92 score <u>a/</u>	45.00	43.00	48.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	39.47	37.62	47.22
Berlin, 1a quality <u>a/</u> . . .	39.98	38.46	<u>b/</u>
London:			
Danish	41.50	40.62	49.72
Dutch, unsalted.	43.24	41.93	<u>c/</u> 50.79
New Zealand	36.94	37.36	37.77
New Zealand, unsalted. . .	37.37	37.53	40.12
Australian.	35.63	36.28	37.98
Australian, unsalted. . . .	36.28	36.50	39.05
Argentine, unsalted.	32.57	32.80	38.13

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not received at that time. c/ Nominal.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		March 3, 1926.	March 10, 1926	March 11, 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	49,849	50,305	53,629
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.48	16.86	13.07
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"	17.02	17.20	19.15
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets,				
England	Number	11,357		10,829
Hogs, purchases, Ireland....	"	14,910		17,750
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	21.73		19.80
Canadian "	"	23.68		21.09
Danish "	"	26.07		23.86
Imports, Great Britain: <u>a/</u> <u>b/</u>				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses		82,412	82,564
Lamb, "	"		139,721	59,365
Beef, "	Quarters		18,196	21,348
Beef, chilled	"		128,663	68,029
DEM ARK:				
Exports, of bacon a/	1,000 lbs.			8,800

a/ Received through the Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding date indicated.

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